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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/697,961	10/31/2003	Wassim Haddad	1509-475	7622
22879 7590 03/06/2008 HEWLETT PACKARD COMPANY P O BOX 272400, 3404 E. HARMONY ROAD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION FORT COLLINS, CO 80527-2400				
EXAMINER DUNN, DARRIN D				
ART UNIT 2121		PAPER NUMBER		
NOTIFICATION DATE 03/06/2008		DELIVERY MODE ELECTRONIC		

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

JERRY.SHORMA@HP.COM

mkraft@hp.com

ipa.mail@hp.com

### Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/697,961

**Applicant(s)**

HADDAD, WASSIM

**Examiner**

DARRIN DUNN

**Art Unit**

2121

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 January 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 27-28 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SG/US)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

1. This Office Action is responsive to the communication filed 12/18/2007.
2. Claims 1-26 are presented for examination.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101***

16. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 16-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

Applicant's instant specification, page 7 lines 1-6, teaches a 'computer readable medium of any of the fifth, sixth, seventh, or eighth aspects may be any one of the following: floppy disk...a transmitted signal...or any other form of medium.'

In this instance, applicant has provided antecedent basis for the claim terminology "memory." Applicant has not provided an explicit and deliberate definition of the terminology, but the applicant has provided intrinsic evidence of embodiments intended to be covered within the meaning.

One of the covered embodiments is that of non-functional descriptive material, i.e., floppy disk. Since it's not until the program is read and executed by a processor, this embodiment is non-statutory.

Another embodiment covers propagation media. Propagation media in the context of the disclosure covers signals and carrier waves, which are not a manufacture within the meaning of

101. In such embodiments, the program is still unable to act as a computer component and have its functionality realized.

Another embodiment comprises an all-inclusive form of media, which absent a limitation on the type of media, may be interpreted as embodying any one of the aforementioned media types and therefore is non-statutory.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 1-7,9-13, and 16-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Dutta et al. (USPN 2004/0122976).

16. As per claim 1, Dutta et al. teaches a method of establishing a network connection from a mobile computing device to a data source on a foreign network, the method comprising:

configuring a first network connection between a mobile computing device and a foreign network via a home network ([ABSTRACT], [FIG 5] Mobile IP /SIP management of mobile host between domains mapping. Applicant's instant specification, page 3 lines 16-18, teaches that a network connection may be an 'association with the network.' One association is that of a CoA (preferably used for non-real time applications). Another association is that of a URL via

SIP (preferably used for real-time applications). The implementation of one over another, as in the case of implementing real time communication, is therefore a change in association and would necessitate a breaking of the connection via SIP);

determining that a data source ([0014], [0051 - *subnet address*. Applicant's instant specification, page 12 line 5, refers to a data source in the context of a network address) for data requested by the mobile computing device originates from within the foreign network);

breaking at least a portion of the first network connection ([0014], [0077], [FIG 4A-416] e.g., a network connection is associated with the URL provided via SIP for real time communication opposed to using CoA for non-real In the event real time communication is employed opposed to non-real time communication, a different association is required - SIP provides this association and therefore 'breaking' or a change in the association); and then establishing a second network connection between the mobile computing device and the data source within the foreign network ([FIG 4A - 430], [FIG 4C - 418-436], [0013], [0074], [0076], [0077] SIP implementation for real time communication)

2. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 1, which uses Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) to initiate the breaking of the first network connection ([0074], [0076])
3. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 1, in which at least one of the home network and the foreign network comprises a plurality of sub connections and the method is applied to at least one of the sub connections ([FIG 5])
4. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 1, in which the portion of the first network connection with the home network that is broken is re-established once data is no longer being requested from the data source by the mobile computing device ([0028] e.g., CoA

established for non-real time communication upon cessation of real time communication)

5. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 1 in which MobileIP is used to maintain a network connection with the foreign network ([0007], [0015] e.g., CoA)

6. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 1 in which the mobile computing device is assigned an IP address within the foreign network for transmission of data that originates from the foreign network ([FIG 4A-416])

7. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 6 in which MobileIP is used to maintain a network connection with the foreign network and the IP address assigned to the mobile computing device is used instead of a care of address assigned by the MobileIP for data that originates within the foreign network ([FIG 4C – 418-426 | 418-436], [0008], [0015 lines 12-15]) real time communication using SIP)

9. (Currently Amended) A computing device – ([0028]- mobile node implementing MMP) within a foreign network ([FIG 10]) configured to determine that a network address of a data source, from which a mobile computing device operating in the foreign network, is requesting data, is in the same foreign network ([FIG 5], [0051] subnet determination), the computing device further configured to then establish a network connection between the mobile computing device and the data source without using a care of address assigned by the foreign network ([0028], [FIG 4C] MMP daemon provides SIP implementation for real time communication. Thus, SIP is preferred over CoA for real time communication])

10. (Previously Presented) The computing device, according to claim 9, further configured to assign an IP address to the mobile computing device to use whilst performing one of requesting and receiving data originating from within the foreign network ([FIG 7], [FIG 8], [0030])

11. (Previously Presented) The computing device, according to claim 10, further configured to stop using the assigned IP address once data no longer originates from within the foreign network ([0031] as in the case of a home network, a CoA is not implemented)

12. (Currently Amended) A processing device – ([0028] MMP daemon providing Mobile IP and SIP) configured to control the establishment and dropping of network connections within a first network),

the processing device configured to allow a computing device to make a new network connection within the first network while maintaining a first network connection to another network ([0028]- MMP providing Mobile IP and SIP enable connectivity to home network during mobile presence in foreign network suitable for both real and non-real time applications ), the processing device being arranged to provide the computing device with a care of address (MMP daemon- Mobile IP enabled), the computing device comprising a data transfer controller ([0028 - MMP daemon) configured to determine that data, transmitted to the computing device, originates from within the first network ([0014 -MMP detection of inter-domain movement) and

wherein the processor device is configured to that the transmitted transmit data to the computing device without using the care of address ([0077-0078] e.g., MMP-SIP -real time communication)

13. (Previously Presented) A processing device according to claim 12, configured to assign a network address, comprising an IP address, once it has been determined that the care of address should not be used ([0028], [0077-78], [FIG 4C])

16. (Original) A memory storing instructions which when read on to at least one processing device cause that processing device to perform the method of claim 1 ([0028], [FIG 7] device

with MMP daemon)

17. (Previously Presented) A memory storing instructions which when read on to a processing device cause that processing device to function as the computing device of claim 9 ( [FIG 7] MMP daemon)

18. (Previously Presented) A memory storing instructions which when read on to a processing device cause that processing device to function as the processing device of claim 12 ( [FIG 7] device with MMP daemon)

19. (Original) A memory storing instructions which when read on to a processing device running a network cause the network to function as the network of claim 15 ([FIG 7] device with MMP daemon)

20. (Previously Presented) A method of establishing network connectivity between a mobile computing device operating within a foreign network and a data source within the foreign network, the method comprising:

providing the mobile computing device with a care of address and establishing a first network connection to the data source using the care of address ([0028] MMP-Mobile IP, [FIG 5]);

determining that data requested by the mobile computing device originates from within the foreign network ([0014], [0031] subnet detection);

breaking at least a portion of the first network connection that uses the care of address ([0014], [0077], [FIG 4A-416] *supra claim 1* discussion); and

assigning a network address, other than the care of address, to the mobile computing device such that data, originating from the foreign network, is sent to the mobile computing device using the network address rather than the care of address for that portion of the first network



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connection that was broken ([0028], [0077-78] SIP -URL mapping)

21. (Currently Amended) A device configured to establish a network connection and communicate with a home network, the device configured to determine the origin of data transmissions and further configured to receive a care of address by a foreign network ([0028] MMP daemon - Mobile IP/SIP), the care of address being used to enable data transmission between the device and the home network, the device being arranged to then communicate with the foreign network without using the care of address if it is determined that data being sent to the device originates within the foreign network ([0008], [0077-78] MMP-SIP)

22. (Currently Amended) A server operating on a first network, the server configured to sequentially:

provide a care of address to at least one computing arrangement on the first network ([0028] MMP-Mobile IP); connect the computer arrangement to another network using the care of address ([FIG 5])

determine that data being transmitted to the computer arrangement originates from a data source within the first network ([0014], [0031] subnet detection); and

connect the computing arrangement to the data source without using the care of address ([0028], [0077-78] MMP-SIP).

23. (Previously Presented) A second computer network ([FIG 5 – third domain) comprising a computing arrangement configured to establish a second network connection whilst maintaining a first network connection to a first network ([FIG 5], [0028] MMP-Mobile IP/SIP), the first network connection using a care of address assigned to the computer arrangement ([FIG 5] Mobile enabled phone), the second network comprising a data transfer controller configured to

determine that data, transmitted to the computing arrangement originates from within the second network ([0014] MMP subnet detection), the data transfer controller further configured to determine whether the data should be transmitted without the use of the care of address ([0077-78] real time communication vs non-real time communication requires SIP over CoA)

24. (Currently Amended) A method of establishing a network connection allowing a computing device operating on a foreign network to receive data from a data source within the foreign network, without the use of a care of address associated with the computing device, the method comprising sequentially:

establishing a first network connection between the computing device and a home network using a care of address assigned to the computing device ([FIG 5], [0028] MMP-Mobile IP); determining that data requested by the computing device originates from a data source within the foreign network ([0014], [0031], [FIG 5]); and

disconnecting at least a portion of the first network connection ([FIG 4C-418-436] SIP association); and establishing a second network connection between the data source within the foreign network and the computing device operating in the foreign network for that portion of the first network connection that was disconnected by assigning an IP address to the computing device for transmission of data that originates from the foreign network ([0077-78], [0029]).

25. (Original) A method according to claim 24 in which at least one of the foreign network and home network comprises a plurality of channels and the method is applied to at least one of the channels ([FIG 2C])

26. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 24 which uses the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) to initiate the breaking of the first network connection to the home network

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(({0028}, {0077-78}))

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

27. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

28. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

29. Claims 8,14, and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dutta et al. (USPN 2004/0122976) in view over Flynn (USPN 6549522)

30. As per claim 8, Dutta et al. does not teach determining bandwidth availability on the foreign network prior to establishing the second network connection. Flynn teaches that it is desirable to check the available bandwidth before allocating a datagram ([COL 7 lines 30-35])

Therefore, at the time the invention was made, one of ordinary skill in the art would have motivation to determine the available bandwidth of a foreign agent prior to sending datagrams. Insufficient bandwidth is likely to compromise the integrity of a connection and therefore would have been obvious to verify the available bandwidth means to improve system integrity.

31. As per claim 14, Dutta et al. does not teach determining bandwidth availability before determining that the care of address should not be used. Flynn teaches that it is desirable to check the available bandwidth before allocating a datagram ([COL 7 lines 30-35])

Therefore, at the time the invention was made, one of ordinary skill in the art would have motivation to assess the available bandwidth. Since the determination of not using a CoA is interpreted as creating a connection via SIP for real time communication, it would have obvious to have ensured enough available bandwidth existed prior to establishing real time communication, i.e., without using a CoA.

32. As per claim 15, Dutta et al. teaches establish a first network connection between a computing device in a foreign network and a data source in the foreign network, using a care of address ([0028] Mobile IP using CoA)

establish a second network connection for the computing device in the foreign network without using the care of address after the determining ([0028], [0077-78] SIP implemented for real time communication, i.e., creating another association or second connection); and then break the first network connection that uses the care of address ([FIG 4A-C] SIP implemented for real time over CoA). However, Dutta et al. does not teach determine at least one of: bandwidth requirements from the computing device to the data source that does not use the care of address. Flynn teaches that it is desirable to check the available bandwidth before allocating a datagram ([COL 7 lines 30-35])

Therefore, at the time the invention was made, one of ordinary skill in the art would have motivation to assess the available bandwidth. Since the determination of not using a CoA is interpreted as creating a connection via SIP for real time communication, it would have obvious

to have ensured enough available bandwidth existed prior to establishing real time communication, i.e., without using a CoA.

***Response to Amendment***

33. Applicant's amendments have been entered for purpose of examination

***Response to Arguments***

33. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-26 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. Applicant's request for reconsideration of the finality of the rejection of the last Office action is persuasive and, therefore, the finality of that action is withdrawn.

***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to DARRIN DUNN whose telephone number is (571)270-1645. The examiner can normally be reached on EST:M-R(8:00-5:00) 9/5/4.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Albert DeCady can be reached on 571-272-3819. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

DD  
02/25/08

/Albert DeCady/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2121